

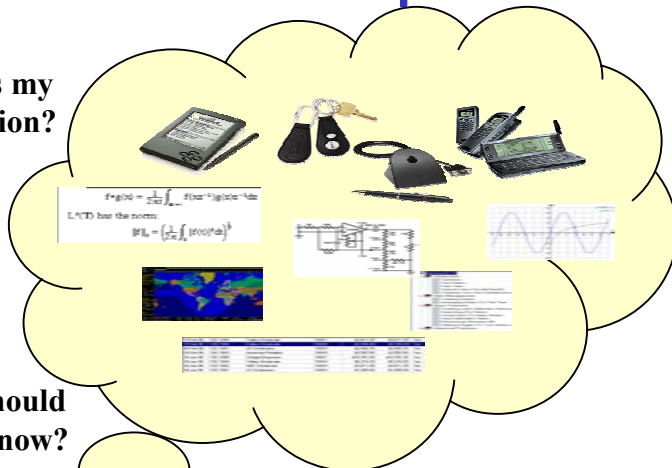
Smart Spaces to Go

Dr. Kevin Mills

Dr. Jean Scholtz

Enable mobile workers to use multiple devices in different work places for different tasks.

Where is my information?



New Capabilities

- Critical information follows users moving among locations
- System dynamically composes suitable multi-device, multi-mode interfaces as users move among locations
- Information adjusts interaction and presentation to devices available at each location

How do I get the information to the right device in the right format?

What device should I use here and now?



Integrating people with physical spaces and information spaces

People work and live on the move



Rescue Workers



Doctors



Soldiers



Police Officers



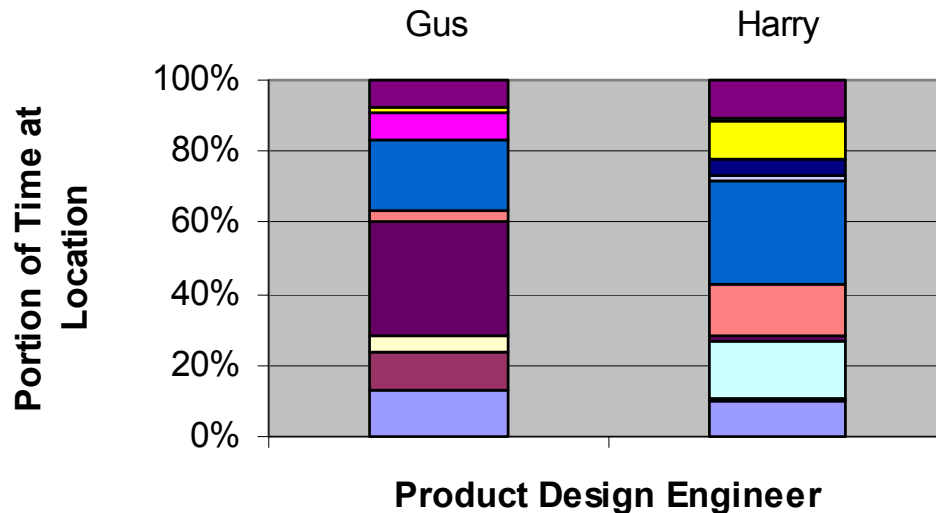
Factory Workers



Sailors

CIO for a major airline notes that 85-90% of the airline's workers are mobile information workers who spend most of their time away from their "designated" work place.

Mobility Over Four Working Hours



In How Many Locations?

Source: Bellotti and Bly study of distributed collaboration in a product design team, Proceedings CSCW 96.

- 10-13% of work completed at desktop
- 76-82% of work spread between 11 other locations
- 8-11% of time spent moving between locations

How do people on the go interact with information today?



Growing population of portable, embedded, wearable computing devices, each specialized for particular tasks, but

- **User interacts with each device independently**
- **Many applications are vertically integrated with devices**
- **User must track, convert, and transfer information across devices**

**Device overload will swamp the user,
even in the absence of underlying information overload.**

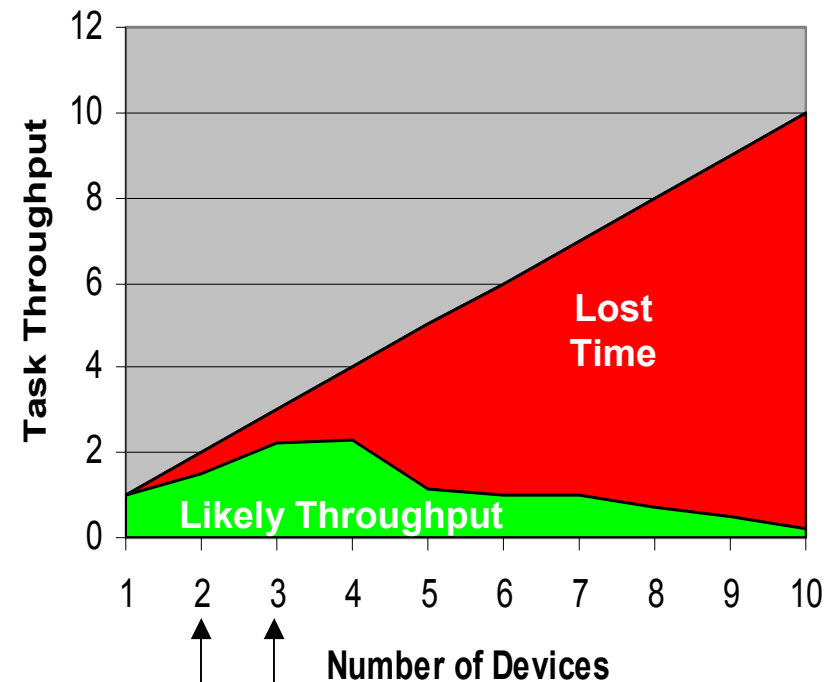
- Which device(s) should I use here and now?
- Where is the information I need?
- How do I get the information to the right device and in right format?

**Where will most users
be on this curve?**



Average Savvy Professional
Geek and Nerd

Effects of Device Overload

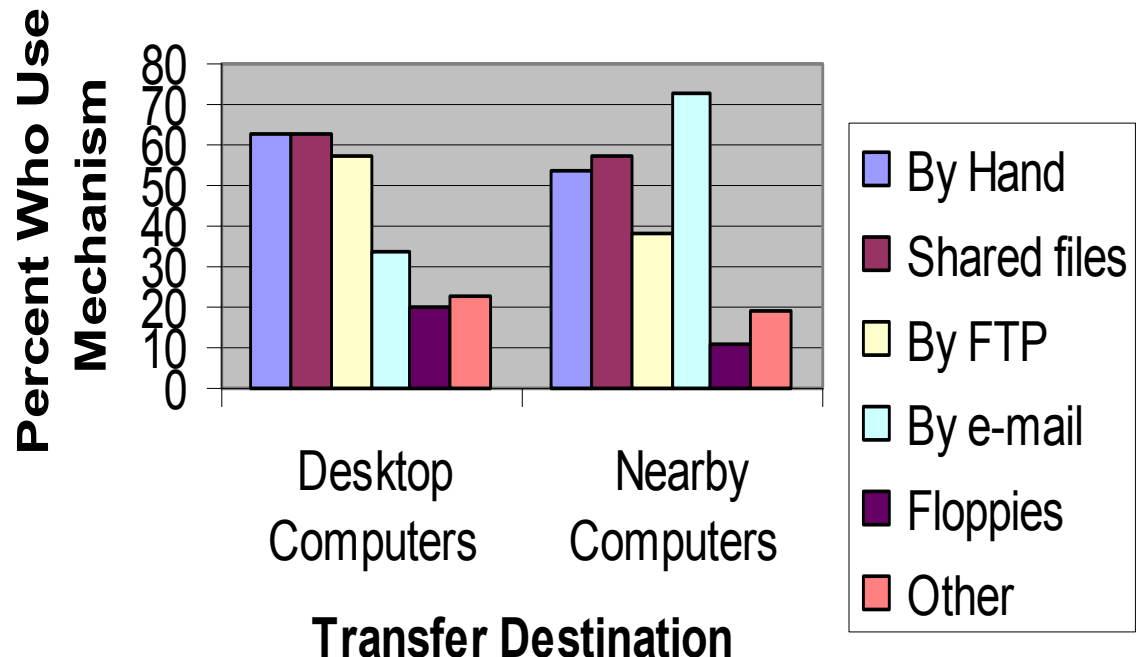


More Computers, More Unproductive Time

- **Computers on desktop:**
54%= 3; 39%= 2; 7% =1
- **Transfer data between desktop computers:**
70% very often and 25% often
- **Transfer data between nearby computers:**
28% very often; 23% often; 36% sometimes

Source: Jun Rekimoto, study of software engineers Proceedings of the ACM Symposium on User Interface Software Technology (UIST), 1997

How Do Software Engineers Transfer Information Among Computers?



Two Things Have Changed

1. Networking-capable PDAs, Sensors, and Devices

IrDA and Blue Tooth Wireless LANs and Fire Wire and USB Plug-and-Play Buses



2. Location-aware Devices

GPS, Cell Phones, Active Badges



DARPA can exploit this changing situation by developing software solutions to **three hard problems**:

- 1 Coordinating interactions across tens of heterogeneous devices and between seven to ten modes**
- 2 Managing information mobility on a geographically significant scale**
- 3 Adapting information delivery using knowledge of people, places, and devices**

Smart Spaces to Go

Coordinating Interactions

Our
Approach?

New Idea: Poly-Device, Poly-Modal Interface

A distributed coordination bus that:

- shares interaction events among networked groups of devices
- dynamically composes interfaces optimized for tasks, modalities, and devices

Decentralized Approach

*Multicast Event Bus
Announce/Listen Protocols
Squawking Discovery Protocols*

**MASH - UCB
Visage-Link**

Federated Approach

*Reflector Event Bus
Subscribe/Listen Protocols
Push Discovery Protocols*

**Habanero -NCSA
Orbit
MAW**

Centralized Approach

*Bulletin Board Server
Registration Protocols
Query Discovery Protocols*

**DISCIPLE - Rutgers
Java Beans
Jini**

Smart Spaces to Go

Tens of Devices

PDA's

Head Trackers

A/V Switches

Desktops

Projectors

Light Switches

Notebooks

Pens

Smart Cards

Large Screen Displays

Cross Pads

Active Badges

Head-worn Displays

Pointers

Speakers

Eye Trackers

Cell Phones

iButtons

Cameras

Motion Sensors

...

Microphones

Bar Code Scanners

Seven to Ten Interaction Modes

Visual Display

Audio Output

Speech Input

Keyboard Input

Gaze Input

Gesture Input

Mouse Input

Pen Input

Touch Input

Haptic Output

Managing Information Mobility

New Idea: Active Information

Systems of mobile, replicable objects that communicate as groups to:

- track location, state, and trajectory of information
- track location, state, and trajectory of users
- plan information movement and replication

Multicast Tracking

*Context Dependent Routing
Bi-directional Device Beaconsing
With Intelligent Buttons*

**BARWAN -UCB
Active Services**

Geographical Tracking

*Location Dependent Routing
Query Global Positioning
With Smart Cards*

**Infostation - Rutgers
Stanford
Open Market**

Identity-Based Tracking

*Address-based Routing
Query Active Badges
With Speaker Identification*

**Piconet - ORL
BBN**

Adapting Information Delivery

New Idea: Inter-Space

Couple sensor data with resource and scene description languages to model physical and logical space, so that software can:

- exploit location, proximity, visibility of resources to determine delivery devices
- adapt presentation to characteristics of available devices and services

Device-Based Modeling

*Embedded Device Descriptions
Device Description Diffusion
Proxy-based Transcoding*

**MASH -UCB
Active Services**

Image-Based Modeling

*Physical Model Construction
Image Sensor Mapping
Visibility Algorithms*

**City Scanning - MIT
Building Scanning - UCB**

Graph-Based Modeling

*Installable Descriptions
Wizard-Configured Maps
Graph-based Algorithms*

**Jini - Sun
Active Directory - MS**

Smart Spaces to Go

What
difference?

Increased Information Availability



Responding to Emergencies



Saving Lives



In the Assault



On the Flight-Line





Going Our Way?